FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

> COURAGE IN BATTLE.

The Cannoncer Expresses His Views as to

Why Men are Brave. RECEIVED a letter from Comrade G. H. Norton, of Chicago, who says he was a member of an Illinois battery in the Army of the Cumberland, the particular designation of which he forgets to mention, but who propounds the following question: . Reading some time ago an article from the pen of Gen. Horace Porter, of Grant's staff, on concage in battle, I have written letters to several well known authors of books on personal war-service to ask them for their experience or observation on that subject, and to all I have addressed the question: 'Did you ever know a perfectly fearless man? ' Please give me your personal experience er observation on this subject, as you now remember your own sensations, or as you recollect the evidences of sensation betrayed by the behaviour of your comrades in battle. I desire it for use at no distant day in an interesting publication on the traits of the American sol-

I have written a reply to this letter, from which the following extract may be interesting to the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: "I cannot speak from experience of fearlessness, because I was not by any means fearless myself in any battle. I was always more or less apprehensive when under fire, but I will say that I was always more afraid of the contempt and scorn which my Captain and comrades would have spurned me with had I shown cowardice than I was of any injury-even deathwhich the enemy could have inflicted on me, The nearest I ever came to being squarely 'rattied' was when the caseshot exploded at Speitsylvania, May 8, 1864, that killed Lieut. Goodman and Ike Vandicar and knocked me down by its concussion; its flame fairly singeing any eyelashes. When I got up and found that none of the fragments had hit me, I wanted to go home to Binghamton. My best recollection is that I shook like a man with the ague and my teeth chattered. I was, however, brought to my proper senses at once by the kindly voice of our gunner, Eibridge Packard, inquiring if I was burt; and if so, where? Turning toward him in a half-bewildered way I caught the expression of his great, blue eyes and the tone of resolution that was almost andible to his handsome face. His example at that moment was as contagious as the smallpox. I then for the first time realized what a perfectly brave and utterly fearless man was | which was no fault of his. Whether the rebels like. Packard was that sort of a man, His courage was positive.

Some men-in fact, most men-have nega- ity to make the attack, for they would be more tive courage, myself among them. By 'nega- likely to do that than to wait for us to get tive courage 'I mean the impulse which makes | ready.

pect from a grizzly bear or a buffalo buil disturbed in the bosom of his family. In fact, Now, my object in writing this letter is not we used to call him 'Bull McBride.' In batto a degree that amounted to genius.

do not know whether he was ever scared or mark me, as I have before stated, this was early not but if he was no one knew it. I think morn and "Sheridan 20 miles away," and, as thing it was the Captain. He had a right to lefit to that struggling, disorganized, routed the Captain burt him more with the paternal | his that he was not there. discipline of the halter strap or the birch limb was never known to make a mistake in action. men, and Johnny Cook, as a boy, were destitute | drawn sabers, were on the move. of fear, in various ways and from various

CRIBES. fighting instinct was developed to a degree that, | campground," in the presence of danger, quells all other feelings. The comparison I would make between the different corps commanders and their sub-Hunt and McBride was this: That while ordinates; they all did noble work and deserve McBride braved danger like a ball, with his | great credit. head down and his eyes closed, Pat went at it like a bull-dog, with head up, eyes wide open,

wrete me that I was mistaken, and said that | they were going to be absent. "no man ever went into action with a keener sense of the perils and borrors of battle than be did," etc. (See page 9, Introduction to "The

Perhaps Packard, or Pat Hunt, or McBride, if they could write now, would protest in the

they have a chance. My own private opinion withstanding his own testimony to the contrary. You will notice that he says he "went into battle with a keen sense of its perils and horrors," but he does not say how long that sense lasted after he got in. My own observathose was that if his "sense of the perils and horrors" lasted long he had the faculty of Co. H, Sth N. Y. Cav., North Fenton, N. Y. quickly concealing any external evidences of it. As a rule, in close and desperate combat like Autietam, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, or as he got the battery unlimbered and at work; could command and cheer them more effect-

of his person I think the reason why he usually dismounted in close action was that his instinct as a soldier taught him that the closer contact a commander can have with his men at a mogut time off during the retreat of the battery at I Cincinnati, Ohio.

the end of the first day at Gattysburg, shows that he could take care of bimself as well mounted as on foot.

logical. It is largely intellectual, no matter how dull the intellect. We speak of "brave hearts," but the brain is really the seat of bravery. I remember an instance that proves this: At Gettysburg I was No. 3 on the gun, and Ause Jillson was No. 4. Nos. 3 and 4 stand opposite each other across the trail of an oldfashioned muzzle-loading gun, while the gun is being loaded. No. 3 thumbs vent while No. 4 stands ready to insert primer, hook on lanyard, and fire, when ordered by the gunner. On this occasion I noticed that Anse's face was ashywhite and his eyes widely dilated while I was thumbing vent and he was waiting. John Sheehan and Charley Sprague had just been killed, and the enemy's fire was very bot, both in front and on our right-flank. It was all I could do to keep my teeth from chattering. The whiteness of Anse's face added to my worriment. So I called out to him to brace up and not look so much like a ghost. With a terrible oath he told me to mind my own business, and said that if he did look like a ghost he could stay there just as long as I could! That was brain bravery. Anse was afraid, but he was the war for the Union. We meet here to com- as Capt. Soule states. not a coward. He apprehended danger, but he was brave. He realized his peril to the full, but he met it and stayed with it. I was he had fought at Gettysburg.

uation like that which is indescribable, and this agony, I think, is much more dreadful to artillerymen than to troops of any other branch of the service. Every one of us knew that the enemy's infantry were behind the post-and-rail fence on our right and among the trees and bowlders in the pasture in our front, ying down and taking a "dead rest" with under such circumstances, becomes a serious personal question, and my wonder now-30

BATTLE OF CEDAR CREEK. but's) arrived and went into camp about one A Comrade Claims that Coster did More

than Anybody to Save the Day. HIS battle was fought Oct. 19, 1864. Gen. Sheridan was in command of the Army of the Shenandoah at that time, but on this particular day he was absent from his command, on business, knew he was absent or not I cannot tell; if they did, no doubt they selected that opportun-

men stay in places of peril when they do not | Speaking of getting ready puts me in mind | D. C. Buell, which had been ordered from fear of the bad opinion of their comrades. But | County, N. Y., near where I reside, during the Packard stayed in such places because he war. Allow me to digress a moment from the wanted to. In fact, he got killed a few days line of thought I have in mind to relate the inlater at the North Anna River because he cident. Two neighbors both of whom were would not observe the usual precautions in the | natives of the Emerald Isle (and it was said presence of the enemy's sharpshooters. He were not particularly in sympathy with the was simply reckless, and his recklessness was Union cause), were in the habit of meeting of that sort which could not have resulted from after a battle had been fought and talking any feeling except that of total obliviousness over the result, rejoicing or feeling sad, accordto danger. It certainly was not 'put on for ing as to what it had been. At the time of effect, because no actor that ever lived could | which I speak there had been a signal victory have simulated such a part as he used to ex- gained by the Union forces and, as usual, one hibit in every one of our battles. He was a of the good old neighbors called on the other and, after the usual salutation, said: "Well, "Our First Sergoant, Andrew D. McBride, was, Mr. - , another battle has been fought and

I think, another. But Andy's fearlessness was the Confederate army has been badly beaten; a sort of stolid apathy, or, if you please, brutal | but," said he, " there was nothing fair about it, indifference to danger, such as you might ex- | for the Yankees attacked them before they got their breastworks done."

tle his countenance had no expression what- day's fight, for that has been done by the hisever, and he never said anything except what | torian long ago, but I have ever felt that the was necessary in giving the orders due to his credit of that day's battle was never given to station. Neither the are of the enemy nor its the man who did more to bring about the effect upon our men ever 'phased' him. His happy result than anyone who participated in behavior in battle nuder the most dread of the great struggle. It will be remembered the conditions was the same as in camp, and the attack was made in the early dawn, when our tones of his voice and expression of his features | men were slumbering in their tents, and they were the same in the closest action as they | had no opportunity to form in line, or to make were when he was calling the roll or inspect- any defense whatever. And the result was a ing the borses at stable-call. If he ever felt | general stampede of the whole army, which fear he certainly was capable of concealing it fell back in disorder and confusion. Now, something must be done to cause a reaction of "Then, there was Johnny Cook, our bugler. I this state of affairs, or the day was lost; and, that if Johnny was afraid of anyone or any. a matter of course, he could not be of any benbe, perhaps, because, in the long run, I think | army. As I said in the start, it was no fault of

Fortunately for the Union forces, Gen. George or other instrumentalities of that sort than the | A. Custer (whose tragic death we all lament), rebels did with their builtets. But Johnny was commanding the Third Cavalry Division, of a mere boy at that time, and probably his ap- | which the writer had the honor to be a memparent fearlessness in action was due as much ber, was encamped on the extreme left, and to the exciting nature of his duties as to any- the moment his well-trained car caught the thing else. I only know that, while on being sound of musketry and the roar of artillery, awakened at 4 o'clock in the morning, in camp, | his Headquarter bugle rang out, "Boots and by the Corporal of the guard, (when there was saddles!" which means saddle up in haste, no danger, be has been known to blow stable- and almost simultaneously came the orders call or boots and saddles instead of reveille; he | (which every cavalryman will understand); "Lead Out-Prepare to Mount-Mount-By "On the whole, I would say that I think | Fours-Forward, March!" and in less time Elbridge Packard and Andrew D. McBride, as | than it takes to relate it his division, with

He deployed the division in front of the mass of stragglers that were running pell-mell When I speak particularly of Packard, Mc- to the rear, and long before Sheridan arrived Bride, and Johany Cook I do not by any means | the oncoming rebel hosts were checked, turnwish to be understood as saying that they were | ed back, their guns captured, turned on them, the only fearless men I ever knew in battle. and they were falling back through our camps, I mention them by name simply because, on which they had so ruthlessly demolished in occasions such as Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, the morning, pursued by the Third Division, and Bethesda Church, which were calculated | led by its gallant commanner; and before the to make a man show what was in him, they sun had shed its last rays over that scene they particularly attracted my attention and their were making a hasty, disorganized retreat far beliavior impressed me at the time. But I can- up the Valley. As the boys returned to their not say that their actual behavior was any old quarters and had partaken of their scanty more soldier-like than that of Griff Wallace, of | meal of hardtack and coffee, and the shades of our battery; or Pat Hunt, of Battery M; or | night had thrown its sable mantle o'er the of many others. In fact, I think I should place | field, we see them gathering in groups around Pat Hant in the same category with Andy | their glowing campfires; methinks I hear them McBride; that is to say, a man in whom the | singing. "We are tenting to night on the old

> I would not ignore the valuable services of The poem entitled "Sheridan's Ride," or

"Sheridan Twenty Miles Away," has been read and declaimed from the restrum in almost However, when we discuss this question of every hamlet, not only in this country, but in absolute courage, I don't think any man can be | other countries, until the people have come to a true judge of any other man. By that I mean | believe that Sheridan's presence when he arthat, no matter how one man's behavior in action may appear to another man who is also, indomitable prowess that they put forth extra is no gage by which one may judge of the ac- | total defeat was turned into a glorious victory. NATIONAL TELEUNE I described Capt. Stewart | army when he arrived; and I very much as "a man destitute of fear." I really thought | doubt if one-half of one per cent. knew when he was so. All his conduct in action indicated he arrived or even knew that he was absent, read my remarks to that effect he promptly | through the camps and inform the soldiers that |

I would not detract one star from the crown of Gen. Sheridan's military glory, or cast one reflection on his ability as a commander, for I know from my own personal knowledge of him that he was one of the ablest commanders we | to reform. had in the service, and his name should be, and it is, written high on the tablet of fame, So, you see, one's idols shatter themselves if and it will be handed down to coming generations by the side of Grant, Sherman, Hancock, is still that Stewart was perfectly fearless, not. Reynolds, Meade, and others, as one of the

great military men of the period. In conclusion, I say, without fear of successful contradiction, that Gen. Geo. A. Custer did more and is entitled to more credit for the final result of the battle of Cedar Creek than any man who was engaged in it.-H. L. MILLER,

How Another Flag Went Through. H. C. Hackett, Union Springs, N. Y., saw in Betherda Church, he would dismount as soon a recent issue mention of the flag of the 48th Ohio going through the Southern prisons but this was probably because he knew that he without the Johnnies finding it. Comrade could be closer to the boys, and felt that he Thomas Shephard, of the let Mich. Cav., Marlette, Mich., was taken prisoner at Gettysburg. ively on foot among them than by remaining | He had the Headquarters flag, and he tore it on horseback. I do not think he ever dis- from the staff and secreted it on his person. He mounted with a view to the better protection | was 505 days in the rebel prisons, but kept the flag, and brought it back safely.

Cook Book Free.

The Martha Washington Cook Book, 352 pages, illustrated, will be sent free by mail, ment of mortal peril, the greater will be the fully prepaid, to anyone sending 12 cents in moral effects of his own bearing upon them. stamps to cover cost of packing and postage. The history of his forcing his way, mounted, Address E. O. McCormick, General Passenger through the enemy, who had surrounded and | Agent, C. H. & D. Ry., the World's Fair Route,

SHILOH THEN AND NOW Address of Col. Lee at the Anniversary Exercises, April 6, 1893. But, after al', "courage in battle" is psycho-

HE 31st anniversary of the battle of Shiloh was observed by the survivors at the National Cemetery at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Addresses were delivered by Col. E. T. Lee, 41st Ill.; Dr. J. W. Coleman, Assistant Surgeon, 41st Ill.; Hon. W. G. Cochran, ex-Speaker Illinois House of Representatives, and others. Mrs. Flo. Miller, National Inspector Woman's Relief Corps, rendered "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh." The exercises were held at the grave of the drummer boy in the cemetery. An effort will be made to have the battlefield preserved and made a great National Park like Chickamauga and Gettysburg.

A number of people went from the States represented at the great battle, and listened to Col. Lee's address, which we give in full:

field to renew our devotion to the Union and flag for which so many gave their lives, and abashed by his fierce rebuke. Anse Jillson had | where thousands of them lie buried in this what I call mental courage-the bravery of the | beautiful National Cemetery, with the flag of brain! He was killed the following year at our country floating over them. Our minds Spottsylvania, and died just as gamely there as | are carried back to the stirring scenes of 1862, when the old Army of the Tennessee left Fort There is a certain sort of agony about a sit- | Henry and embarked on board the fleet of steamers for Pittsburg Landing; how with flags and banners flying and bands playing the troops greeted each other with cheers as that triumphant army on board the great fleet swung out into the Tennessee River and started southward; how the Glendale and the Silver Moon joined in the grand chorus with their steam calliopes, one playing "Dixie" and the their rifles to kill us. We also knew that other "The Girl I Left Behind Me." The every rebel on our front or flank was "picking | scene was inspiring. As the boats would pass his man" in the battery, and the only question | each other in the race to get in the lead, cheer We were very fortunate in being on the Alex. Scott, which passed all others except the Headyears afterward-is that any sane man could | quarters boat of Gen. S. A. Huribut, and landhimself in such jeopardy. And yet they say others. When we marched off our boat and of the war, or that we would fight a battle | and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers. here. The remainder of our division (Hurlmile from the landing. They were followed by the divisions of Gens, Sherman and Mc-Clernand, which went out as far as the old Shiloh Church and went into camp. Prentice and W. H. L. Wallace arrived with their divisious and occupied the positions assigned them, while Gen. Lew Wallace's Division was the river. Thus was the army located when April 6, 1862. I shall not enter into the details | Camp, U. S. Vols., Catlett, Va. of that terrible struggle at this time. No one the Army of the Tennessee was awaiting the place, and the combined armies were to move upon the Confederate army, which had gathered at Corinth, Miss., under the command of Gens. Albert Sidney Johnston and G. T. Beauregard. They had decided to give battle to the army under Gen. Grant, and, if possible, capture or destroy it before the arrival of Gen. Buell with the Army of the Ohio, and ordered a forward movement on Pittsburg Landing. This resulted in the opening of the battle on the morning of the 6th, and for two days this terrible struggle went on. It was here that the chivalry of the South met the sturdy sons of the great Northwest and fought the first great open-field battle in the West, which resalted in the final defeat of the Confederate forces and the loss of their gallant and noble commander, Gen. A. S. Johnston, who fell near

> was very great, Gen. Beauregard estimated the Confederate loss at 10,699. Gen. Grant estimated the Union loss at 13,047, from the best information obtained from the division, brigade and regimental commanders. Since the battle it has been ascertained that the loss was very much greater on both sides. The burial parties reported that they had buried 4,000 Confederate dead on the field besides what were taken away, and all over this battlefield, from the old Shiloh Church to the landing, the gallant dead of both armies were buried; while nearly 4,000 of those who bore the bine have been gathered into this cemetery, there are others who have never been found who will slumber where they fell until the reveille sounds to call them to the resurrection. Shiloh must forever remain a historic battlefield and a sacred spot. Drenched as it was with the blood of gallant heroes, it should be preserved and cared for. The Army of the Potomac has Gettysburg, the Army of the Cumberland Chickamauga, but the grand old Army of the Tennessee that fought the great battles of the West has none of its battlefields preserved or the positions of the troops marked, Shiloh is worthy of this care and preservation, and the survivors of this battle, both North and South, should see that this battlefield is preserved. As you wander o'er this battlefield today remember the scenes that took place here when almost 100,000 men were struggling for the mastery. There is the old Shiloh Church and the famous spring where the battle opened. the Hernets' Nest and the Peach Orchard where the Divisions of Hurlbut, Prentice and W. H. L. Wallace held their ground against the combined forces of Hardle, Stratham, Breckinridge, Gibson and others, and where life while gallantly leading a Confederate brigade to the charge. Then there is the last line of defense, where the Union army gathered one mile from the landing and repulsed Chalmers's Confederate) Brigade, and where the battle closed on Sunday evening. How different the scene then and now! As we pass over warblers as they welcome us to their sunny Southland home. The flowers are blooming, and all nature speaks of sweet peace, and welcomes alike the blue and the gray as they, with those who have grown up since the war, walk together and view the scenes where they met

the charge, on Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock p. m.

The loss on both sides in killed and wounded

as deadly foes on this battlefield 31 years ago. SECOND BULL RUN.

An Eyewitness Tells What Butterfield's Brigade Did.

TN a recent issue I noticed an article from a member of Co. F, 16th Mich., stating L his position, and also asking what regiments half mile in their rear at the Secnecessarily, undergoing the same perils, there effort, and by so doing what appeared to be a ond Bull Run came to their support, but broke and scattered to the rear never to reform again tual feeling which surges in the inmost heart | Now, every soldier knows that it would be im- that day. Now, the Second Bull Run battle of his comeade. For example, when I began to possible for Gen. Sheridan to have seen but a was fought in parts of three days, and the compublish "The Cannoneer" as a serial in THE very small per cent, of the rank and file of that rade does not say which day this disgraceful affair occurred. I was Orderly for Gen. F. J. Porter, Aug. 31, 1862, and took the order for Gen. Butterfield to attack. His brigade was tetal oblivion of peril. But as soon as he had for officers of his rank were not supposed to go in a piece of woods, and the order was handed to Gen. Butterfield about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He immediately commanded attention, and his brigade arose and advanced about 200 yards, when a part of Longstreet's Corps attacked him with great vigor and drove the brigade out into the open field, where they twice tried

> I did see troops to his left, but not half a mile in rear. They were on the same line with Butterfield's Brigade, in an open field, and close up to Longstreet's force.

> When Butterfield opened the attack Longstreet assaulted all along his line with great fury, and the consequence was the men did run, for I am sure they had something to run for, for the rebels had gotten in position first. through Gen. Porter's dilatory movements, and were rested and were waiting for us to attack. From Lougstreet's position he could see the Union troops forming, and he planted his artillery so as to cover the whole ground where

we were. No, comrade, if the day of which you speak is Aug. 31, 1862, in the afternoon, you must have lost your bearings. Butterfield's Brigade was a first-class brigade, I will admit. I saw them trying to reform in the open field, after the first attack, under great difficulties. I particularly noticed the Duryea Zouaves. When they had almost completed their line, which had been completely broken by shells that exploded right in their ranks, while the rebels who had followed them through the woods were behind the fence pouring volleys into them at short range, which no body of troops Harris's Light Cavalry, Rosslyn, N. J.

CORRECTING HISTORY. Maj. Douglass Shows Capt. Soule that He is

APT. A. L. SOULE, in his article of John H. Morgan, says: "Referring again to the said council of war, where mention is made of the rank of Gen. Gillem, Mr. Arnell makes it appear that Gillem was a Colonel at the time, ranked by Col. Miller, and only had command by favor. I and up to a short time before the killing of Morgan had understood Gillem to be a Captain in the Regular Army, and, to substantiate my understanding and belief. I know that he wore the uniform and insignia of an Infantry Captain until he donned the uniform of a full-fledged Brigadier. It is certainly correcting history with a vengeance to assert that on the 3d of September, 1864, Gen. Gillem ranked as a Col-

I belonged to Gen. Alvan C. Gillem's regihad been a Captain of artillery in the Regular | articles should be kept, in case of accidental loss. Thirty-one years ago to-day there was fought Army, but had not worn the Captain's uniform since May, 1862, and then it was not infantry, on this battlefield one of the great battles of

Gen. Alvan C. Gillem was appointed Colonel memorate that event, and here on this historic of the 10th Tenn., May 13, 1862, and held that command until Aug. 17, 1863, when he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and had worn the uniform of a Brigadier-General for months before September, 1864.

Col. John K. Miller was mustered in as Colonel of the 13th Tenn. Cav. on the 5th of October, 1863, one year, four months and 22 days after Col. Gillem had been appointed and mustered. Now, I ask Capt. Soule who it is who 'is certainly correcting history with a vengeance?

As I served on Gen. Gillem's military staff as Aide-de-Camp, I know what I state to be true, and refer with all confidence to the records of the War Department.

I will state for Capt. Soule's benefit, that Maj Newell's command, the 10th Mich. Cav., who had the advance, was reported to the War Dewith us was, "Can the rebel hit me!" This, after cheer would greet the leading steamers. partment by Gen, Gillem as having acted with great gallantry in the movement against Mor-

Gen. Alvan C. Gillem was a native of Tenhave been induced by any persuasion to put od at Pittsburg Landing in advance of the nessee, a graduate of West Point, an accomplished soldier, and had seen much service, and now that men who faced this sort of thing are | up the banks, we little thought that this would | at the time of his death he was a Colonel in the "pension frauds! "-Augustus Buell, Phila- ever become one of the great historical places | Regular Army, and had been Brigadier-General

It is very evident that Capt. Soule has no cause of complaint against Gen. Gillom, who has rendered such an honorable testimony of the gallant conduct of the 10th Mich, in this engagement. It is against Mr. Arnell that he has cause to complain. The gallant Captain will see that he has in his last article misrepresented the truth of history in giving Gen. Gillem's record. I do not suppose he designed stationed at Crump's Landing, six miles down | to detract from the merits of a deserving officer, but he has unintentionally done this wrong .the battle opened on that Sunday morning, John J. Douglass, Brevet Major and Aid-de-

thought that a battle would be fought here, as GEN. MANSFIELD'S DEATH. arrival of the Army of the Ohio under Gen. A Comrade Thinks Capt. Kasehagen Can three little one-story tenoment houses; also, Settle the Matter.

want to stay, but are impelled by pride or by of an incident that took place in Chenango Nashville, Tenn., to join Grant's army at this friend," of recent date, I saw a communica ion of Comrade John M. Gould, of Portland, Me., in which I learn that the time and manner of the death of Gen. Mansfield is still in doubt; therefore I would refer you, or any one who is interested in getting at the truth thereof, to Comrade Louis Kasehagen, whose address is 147-149 East Lake street, Chicago, Ill. This comrade was on the staff of Gen. Mansfield at that time, and he told me that the General died in his arms, and grounds ran. It was not long, however, until I have good reasons to believe this to be the truth, from the following facts:

After our Cavalry Brigade, then consisting of the 5th U. S. Cav., 3d Ind., 4th Pa. and 8th Ill. Cav., under temporary command of Col. Fairchilds, of the 4th Pa. (Gen. Averill being sick), came back again over the bridge in front of the Peach Orchard while leading a brigade to Sharpsburg, through Keedysville, I was sent to Gen. Mausfield's Headquarters with an order from Gen. McClelian's Headquarters. When I came to where Gen. Mansfield's Headquarters were (bullets were flying there at the time) this officer, L. Kaschagen, received the order from me, informing me at the same time that Gen. Mansfield had just been killed, and that Gen. French was in command. I had to wait for a reply, which was brought to me by the same officer, and as I started off toward Mc-Clellan's Headquarters Capt. Kasehagen noticed that my horse had cast a shoe, and spoke to me thus: "Say, Orderly, you had better get vourself another horse, or get your horse shod, before you carry any more orders."

These words I had forgotten until about 12 years ago, when I was relating the circumstances of Mansfield's death to a number of comrades, amongst whom this Capt, L. Kaseacquainted, never having seen each other beat once he repeated those words about my lame | Comrade Rawlings in his answer March 9 horse again, and of course it flew to my memory like a flash.

From the above facts I know that Comrade Kasehagen can give a correct statement. He from the barn, thinking they were rebels. is a traveling agent and does not get time to The 9th N. Y. H. A. was the only heavy that read much in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, other- | was in it at Monocacy, and the only troops who wise he might have sent in a statement of his used the Harper's Ferry heavy muskets. The own accord.-Jacob Buch, Sergeant, Co. C, 5th | 8th was then and after in the fighting Second | says, "we were marched up as near to the fort U. S. Cav., Champaign, Ill.

THE RECORD IS WRONG. A Comrade Shows That His Regiment was

Not Properly Reported. and Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston gave up his mauga-namely, total loss, 169, with 13 of that artillery to our four. They crossed enough 9th of April, I was compelled to go to the number killed on the field.

A few days after we got to Chattanooga, when ample time had been given to ascertain the ex- | were so terribly cut to pieces at and near the act loss, Serg't Simmons, of Co. F, passed along | Thomas House." the line, and from the First Sergeant of each company got the number of killed, wounded. and missing, making a total of 198 in the regithis field we hear the songs of the sweet | ment. Comrade Simmons's old army diary shows the figures just as he made the entry that day in the trenches at Chattanooga.

From memoranda and records in my posses-"killed" on the field. Here is the list: Co. A. Alderman, Dew, Hayden, McCullough, Turner; Co. B. Smock, Snider, Woodard; Co. C. Galli-Co. E. Barber, Campbell, Doty; Co. F, Cahill, Seaman; Co. H, Holtsburg; Co. K, Clifford,

Mahr. Wilson. required to get away from our position near the Poe field to the last line south of the Snod- N. J., gave the order to double quick, and the Gen. Meade the next morning for good conduct the Poe field to the last line south of the Snod-

and is not mentioned in the "official account." It is evident that the official account omits 29 men of the 31st Ohio lost at Chickamauga, and of the number omitted eight were killed

This, however, is only a matter of opinion,

on the field. As Comrade Hobbs remarked in a recent number of your paper: "So much worse for the official account."-S. A. McNeil, Co. F. 31st Ohio, Richwood, O.

Notwithstanding what the comrade says the Official Records, Vol. XXX, Part 1, show that the 31st Ohio only lost 169 killed, wounded, and missing at Chickamauga, and but 13 of this number are reported killed .- EDITOR NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE. Black River Bridge.

swering S. E. Shepard, in the issue of March 9: "There was only a three-minute charge at

James Russell, Dubuque, Iowa, writes, an-

Black River Bridge. The rebels stampeded for the bridge, and there was immediately something that exceeded the Bull Run run. It was from the charge of only two regiments-the 23d Iowa, Col. Kinsman, who was killed, and the 21st Iowa, Col. Merrill, who was wounded. The 11th Wisconsin did not lose a man in that charge, but one man was killed and six were wounded on the skirmish-line in the morning. Comrade Shepard, you did come up after it was over, and did your duty when you got your orders afterward." Serious Danger

Threatens every man, woman or child living in a region of country where fever and ague is prevalent, since the germs of malarial disease are inhaled from the air and are swallowed from the water could stand, they rallied nobly and did good work. But, comrade, there were other brigades which fought nobly that day besides Butterfield's Brigade.—William H. Wood, Co. A, Harris's Light Cavalry, Rosslyn, N. J.

PICKET SHOTS.

Feb. 23. relative to the killing of Gen. From Alert Comrades All Along the

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE receives each week had been in the brigade some time previous, hundreds of communications for publication in the Fighting Them Over and the Picket Shot columns. It is, of course, the desire of the Editor that all worthy ones should appear in print. He slights no one intentionally, but great care must be exercised in the selection and the editing of these manuscripts. It is obvious that the space which can be devoted to this class of matter is so limited that the Editor must confine himself to the publieation of those which are best suited and most widely interesting to the comrades. Comrades are legibly, briefly and to the point, on one side of the paper, and to place each subject on a separate sheet. The briefer a communication is the sooner ment (the 10th Tenn.) for over two years. He space can be found for it. Copies of important

Discussing the Matter.

"ILLIAM EDMONDS, Co. C, 4th W. Va., Williamstown, W. Va., writes: "I notice in your issue of Feb. 2 a little drive at me from Comrade James F. Yates, claiming that the 4th W. Va. was not in the First Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. I may have been mistaken as to the brigade, but surely I am not in the division. The 4th W. Va., 47th, 37th and 30th Ohio left the great Karthia Valley on or about Jan. 1, 1863; arrived at Young's Point, La., opposite Vicksburg, Jan. 21, and was assigned to the Second Division, Fifteenth Corps. I am not sure as to the brigade: perhaps the Third, commanded by Gen. Hugh Ewing, who was formerly Colonel of the 30th Ohio. The above-named regiments charged together on May 19, which I mentioned in an early issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and which Comrade Yates disputes. He also thinks that I am a 'little off' as to the time that my regiment arrived at the great Gibraltar. He claims that we arrived in the vicinity of the works on the 18th. The regiment to which he belonged might have done so, but the 4th did not. We came up to within some 600 or 800 yards of the works on the 19th, and there awaited the orders of the day. The comrade says that I said that the batteries were ordered to fire one shot each all along the line. He is mistaken. I stated that a siegegun was fired, which was the signal for the inform me?" charge."

Salisbury's Bastile.

Alfred Turner, Sand Hill, W. Va., having received numerous letters from his prison comrades asking him to write more about Salisbury Prison, sends a description of that horrible place. "It was situated near Salisbury, N. C., on a flat piece of ground of between 10 and 12 acres. A "stockade" about 12 feet high ran around it, on the top of which sentinels kept watch by day and night. Inside was a four-story old brick factory, one two-story and two rough frame houses, called hospitals, and comrades; there were over 10,000 of these brave boys in blue in there when many of our of battle in an old field, their right resting brave boys of the 5th N. Y. H. A., who were on the Shreveport wagon-road, supporting captured at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, entered | eight pieces of artillery, with about 50 cavtherein. Our rations consisted of a piece of black bread about three and one-half inches square, and to quench our thirst we had to drink water out of holes dug in the ground, called "wells," into which the filth of the our noble youths (for many of our boys were in their teens) began rapidly to die. Committees were often appointed to wait on the officer of the camp and request him to let a few of us, who were able, go to the woods under guard to get leaves and brush to raise our sick and dying comrades off of the cold and muddy to drink. This was at first denied, but after awhile allowed. 'Did we have any fires?' nary fence-post, for that was what was issued daily to each squad of 50 men, fires, we had Salisbury, Libby, and other prisons can never be adequately told; therefore, do not marvel

The Real Circumstances.

Frank Tallman, Co. E, 9th N. Y. H. A. 3 Lincoln street, Auburn, N. Y., writes: "In Picket Shots of Feb. 16, Comrade Barney, 3d Md. P. H. B., asks who fired the shots that set hagen was one of the number. We were not fire to Traill's barn, which stood northwest of acquainted, never having seen each other be-fore or after Sept. 17, 1862, until that time. All during the fight at that place July 9, 1864. makes a mistake when he says it was the 8th N. Y. H. A. who fired shots from Harper's Ferry at the men who were releasing horses Corps in front of Petersburg, while the 9th as possible, then we were ordered to lie down. H. A. was in line of battle in the wheatfield between the river and Thomas House. Col. W. H. Seward sent a company of the regiment, I think, in command of Lieut, Burton, to guard the approach to the bridge, where they were fory of the Fourteenth Corps, I was cluding Lieut, Burton. The only reason I can surprised at your report of lesses of the 31st Ohio in the battle of Chicka- over three men to one of ours, and 20 pieces of flank, and this explains why the First Brigade

"Saved the Bridge."

J. Kille, Corporal, Co. H, 12th N. J., Clayton, N. J., says that under the above head he saw in our issue of Sept. 8 an article by William Olmsted, 59th N.Y. Col. Olmsted gives all the credit old 12th followed him down that hill on a run, under fire." having one man shot down on the wagon-road bridge. The planks on the bridge were on fire at both ends. High Bridge, on our left, was also on fire at the end next the little fort. The Pioneer Corps of Smythe's Brigade under command of a 12th N. J. comrade, mounted High Bridge, and with their axes cut the bridge in two and saved the structure. The 12th N. J. crossed the wagon-road bridge on the run through the fire and rebel bullets, and the writer well remembers seeing the rebs move up the bank of the Appomattox in the direction of Farmville. The 12th moved to the right of the railroad to woods; then toward the left, and crossed the railroad track in rear of the rebel fort; formed line of battle to the right of Farmville in front of the rebel battery, which was shelling them. Gen. Smythe rode up in rear of the 12th N. J .- I suppose to order an advance-when he was shot by a rebel sharpshooter, I being near enough to hear the crack of the ball as it struck him in the left side of be had by Col. Sawyers by application at this his face.

Marye's Hights. A. P. Benner, Co. I, 6th Me., Willimantic, Conn., writes: "I see Comrade Holehouse again

comes to the front in regard to Marye's Hights. He seems to have a wide knowledge of what took place that 3d of May morning in 1863, of what regiments composed the assaulting columns, and that the 6th Me. and 5th Wis. were merely supports. If a skirmish-line supported by a line of battle, advancing on the enemy's works in open field, under heavy infantry and artillery fire is considered support, then I admit the comrade is right-we were supports. If Serg't Campbell did not see the 7th Mass. that day it was probably because he had enough to attend to in his own immediate front. And thrown into confusion before gaining the stamp. Address Box J.

hights, while the line in the field steadily advanced to the stone wall, capturing that line and then pressing on to the hights above, forcing the enemy from their guns with the point of the bayonet; and that one of the officers of the Washington Artillery handed his saber to Col. Thomas S. Allen, of the 5th Wis. From two letters before me, one from W. Miller Owen, an officer in the Washington Artiflery, says: 'I think there can be no doubt about the 6th Me. and 5th Wis. being the first troops on the hill.' Also, Capt. Edward Owen, of the same battery, says: 'About that time things were a little mixed, but I know the 5th Wis. and 6th Me, were both there, and should imagine they got there about the same time. I know they were both there when I was captured with 1st Co., battalion Washington Artillery of New Orleans, on Marye's Hights, for I was sent to Fredericksburg under guard of a 6th Mc. man.' It is well known that the two regiments lost more men killed and wounded than any other regiments in the assault, and it would seem that if they were merely supports they must have been well to the front.'

Information Asked and Given. Capt. Dan Ellis has received so many requests for his photograph that he wishes to say that those who wish it can get a copy by sending 25 cents to Comrade A. M. Jackson, South

Watauga, Tenn. Charles Wygant, Co. I, 111th Pa., Guy's Mills, Pa., writes: "While we were doing duty at Washington, D. C., in 1865, there was a man of our regiment who had enlisted in the 109th Pa., and was consolidated with it into the 111th Pa., at Goldsboro, N. C. He was from Philadelphia. The Colonel who got up the 109th Pa, left the regiment, and meanwhile this man whom I am about to tell about took sick and went to his home in Philadelphia. He lay there one year. Then he came to the front again and was a good soldier. He served two years without ever drawing a dollar of pay. He had been reported as a deserter. The Colonel who got up the regiment did not report him home, sick. While we lay on Capitol Hill charges were preferred against him in order that he might show himself guiltless of desertion, but the General who commanded the Provisional Brigade would not listen to any defense, and he was ordered sent to prison. I was on duty as Orderly, and was sent with the man to the Provost-Marshal's office. From there I took him to the Old Capitol Prison. The poor fellow cried like a child. Not one cent had he received from the Government, and his family in Philadelphia were in destitute circumstances. If any comrade should see this who knows the man's name, will be kindly

At Sabine Crossroads.

E. A. Crandall, Hope, Idaho, writes: "I have read the article by Comrade Miletus F. H. CADY, 315 High St., Providence R. L. Garner in your issue of Feb. 16. He says, 'After trying in vain to break through the double lines that surrounded us, they demanded our surrender,' etc., and further states that the 48th Ohio, 19th Ky., 77th Ill., 113th Ill., and Capt. White's Chicago battery were on their way to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas. I know the 19th Ky. and 77th Ill. were not all taken, for I was right there. The 77th Ill., 19th Ky., 83d Ohio, 23d Wis, and if I remember aright the 67th Ind. composed the First Brigade of the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Corps, and the 23d Wis. was on the extreme left of the line alry for flankers, and were supported by two regiments of cavalry, the 1st La. Refugees and 6th Mo. And I know that enough of the 77th Ill. and 19th Ky. got out of that scrape to still hold their regimental organization. I only wish to correct the impression that his statement would convey to those unacquainted with the history of that The Last Fighting.

terrible battle." J. Q. A. Young, Co. B, 21st Pa. Cav., Railroad, Pa., writes: "I noticed in the issue of March 16, an article by S. H. Colborne, 4th Pa. Cav., ground; also, to let us get clean water for them | in regard to the last campaign from Sailors' Creek to Appointtox, where he says the 16th Pa. Cav. made the last charge at Appomattox, has been asked. Well if you can call a piece and the 4th Pa. Cav. resisted the last attack of green pine wood about the size of an ordi- | made by the enemy and did the last firing done that day. Now, I don't wish to deprive either the 4th or the 16th Pa. Cav. of any laurels they them. Friends, the horrors of Andersonville, have won, but the above record does not fit my recollection of the last charge and fighting done at Appomattox. I always thought the 21st Pa. at us old boys, who saw and went through so | Cay, had the honor of making the last charge much for our country, feeling indignant at on that memorable day. Before Gen. Ord's these pension-haters. In our opinion, 60,000 troops relieved us, the 21st Pa. Cav. was on, I souls of such could stand on the point of a thought, the extreme left of line; part of the regiment had dismounted, prepared to fight on foot. The left of the regiment was on the Lynchburg pike. After being relieved by the Army of the James, we went to the rear and faced the rebel cavalry. Our regiment was ordered to charge in solid column, eight abreast, on the pike, and we put the rebels on the retreat; when we were called back by the bugle Lee had surrendered. On the recall two of my company were captured and taken almost to North Carolina. I was in command of Co. B. and was in the charge. This was the last fight-

ing I saw on the day of the surrender." Spanish Fort. J. O. Clark, Co. D. 74th Ill., Nat, Ala., was a member of J. M. Bowman's company. "On the morning of March 20, 1865," the writer This was about 9 o'clock, and there we lay until night, with the shot and shell flying over us all the time. A little after sundown, our Captain, George Ryan, as brave a man as ever lived, had his left hand shot off. Bowman then came into command of the company. I was suffering from an injury that I had received about two months before, and two or three days before the fort was taken, which was the men below us on the river to turn our left rear; consequently I cannot from my own personal knowledge say that Bowman's account of the affair is correct, but I distinctly remember that what some of the boys of the company told me the next morning was substantially

what Bowman has stated in his article. In Front of Petersburg. John W. Risch, Co. F. 8th N. Y. H. A., Valley Creek, Minn., writes: "I read in the issue of of saving the little wagon-road bridge near High | Feb. 16, where Capt. J. W. Barney, 1st Del., sion I find 21 men of our regiment reported Bridge, Va., on the railroad running from says: 'The Second Corps was made up of this Burkesville to Lynchburg, April 7, 1865, to the "kind of material. Gen. Hancock was with us 19th Me. He says there were no troops but on the 18th of June, 1864. * The conthe 19th Me, in sight on that occasion. Com- test was a hot one, and the mistake seemed to more, Thomas; Co. D, Denver, Stainbrook; rade Kille says that on April 7, 1865, Gen. be that the raw material had been placed in Thomas W. Smythe's (Second) Brigade was on | front, viz., the 7th and 8th N. Y. H. A., who the advance of the Second Corps, and the had never been under fire before, etc. This 12th N. J. was on the right of this brigade, shows how much the Captain knows about the I do not report these 21 as all of our killed in | moving out first early in the morning. About | 8th N. Y. H. A. They were not raw material, the battle. There can be no question as to the 10 s. m. the head of column came out of the for they had been under fire the first time at fate of some who were reported missing on woods to open fields just as the rebs blew up Spottsylvania, where they lost quite a number, Sunday. Some of them, at least, were killed the fort near High Bridge. A cavalry picket and from that time they were in every engagesoon after Wood withdrew from Brannan's sitting on his horse not far from us went down ment. At Cold Harbor they lost over 500 out right and during the half-hour or more that it the hill and over the little bridge in a hurry. of the regiment, June 3, 1864. At the battle

Wants Relies.

Sedgwick R. Sithen, Co. A, 12th N. J., Elmer N. J., is making a cane out of wood gathered from various historical sources. He wishes the comrades to send him pieces of war relies of wood two inches long, one and a half inches wide, and one and one-eighth inches thick, duly labeled. By this means he will make a stick that will be a valuable thing historically, and he purposes to send it to the World's Fair. He thanks the comrades beforehand. Lost and Found.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has the commission of William M. Sawyers, as Captain of the 3d Tenn., and also the commission of the same soldier as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d Tonn. Accompanying these documents is a letter of transmittal from Col. Alvan C. Gillem, Adjutant-General of Tennessee, and the muster-in roll of Lieut.-Col. Sawyers. The papers can

office. Of Much Historical Value. George P. Kramer, 110 North Ninth street. Clarksville, Tenn., has THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE from 1885 in good condition. He will sell all the unbound volumes for \$7, the purchaser to pay freight. First come first served.

A Home for the Right One. John Drury, Bernedott, Ill., wants to adopt a good boy from 10 to 14 years of age, to live on his farm. Must have reference; will be sent to school and church. A good home promised. Unsatisfactory letters not answered.

Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis., Cures Dyspepsia and Chronic Nervous diseases. Dr. as for the fifer spoken of never being in a Shoop's Restorative, the great Nerve Tonic, charge with the regiment it matters not, so through a newly discovered principle, cures long as we had men enough to accomplish the stomach, liver and kidney diseases, by its work we were ordered to do. It cannot be disputed that both right and left columns were gans. Book and samples free for two-cent



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